

WILL THE MINER ALWAYS REMAIN A SLAVE?

Fellow Workers:—A man styling himself a leader of labor, Mr. John Mitchell, in a book written by others, but bearing his name as author, gives utterance to proclamation, the gist of which is: "That the toiling miners have given up the hope of ever being more than wage slaves." This insult against you, Fellow Workers of the mines of this rich country, shall furnish the title to the article to you.

"Happiness," so says the coal baron, "abounds in the beautiful homes of the miners; prosperity gleams on their faces, the full, well dinner-pail is proof to all who want to doubt it that through the pleasant relations established between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers, eternal peace and harmony have been established." And "Amen, it is so," according to the voices of a band of hirlelins of the master class, an army of labor leaders who are waxing fat on the revenues excreted by force, compulsion, and the check-off system, and the "despairing," dowed-down miners.

"Heavens, will that misery never end?" This was your timid thought first, a strong murmur later, a loud outcry of despondency to-day. "It's an infernal lie, the story of our happy home; it is a delusion, this talk of our prosperity; a thousand times a day do we give defiance to the falsehoods that our relations with the master are pleasant and harmonious! Enough of lies—give us the truth! Let us end that sham, that delusion. Let us be men! And let our women, the heroes of the past, give aloud the story of the wives, the suffering, the misery which they share with us—so that the world will know that we have grounds for rebellion, that we must organize against the exploiters and their agents combined, or we will never be able to get out of this plight!

THE MINE WORKERS FIRST IN THE FRONT.

From the mountains and the hills of Eastern Pennsylvania rang first the call: "Let us organize. We are slaves, as much in servitude to an exploiting class as we were in countries which we left to escape, as we then thought, the iron hand of master's power."

Sturdy workers from Ireland, Wales, and Germany were the pioneer proletarians in the eastern mining regions of America. Driven out of their native lands, they sought economic freedom in the mountains of Pennsylvania, to find that they had changed only the form of industrial servitude; exploited slaves they were there, and wage slaves they again became.

Stern, cold fact brought home to them the necessity of banding together, no flickering straw-bre of enthusiasm actuated them. They felt that if they would not make the injury to both the concern of all they all would fatten in the chains stronger on themselves and their offspring.

The Molly Magazines, the first labor organization in the coal fields, in spite of the crude, often wrong methods applied by them in the conflicts with the coalmine owners, was nevertheless a strong bulwark of protection for the mine workers. The organization did command the respect of the toilers in the Pennsylvania regions, the coal operators feared them, and politicians began to court for favors from the organized miners.

Not by an open warfare could the mine owners destroy that organization. A lion under the mask of friendship, a fakir, was able to accomplish what the heroes and slights of the capitalists could not.

Labor fakir McFarland's "friendship," brotherly love for his fellow workers, and a wise leadership, gives testimony to the living ones that shall not retreat such appalling experience, and allow the capitalists to remain in control and reign their power over the destinies of the hundreds of thousands of slaves in the mines.

Eighteen poor unfortunate coal miners paid on the gallows, as innocent victims, the peat's! Their dead bodies give warning to all coal miners of to-day, so that they shall never again trust the wolves in sheep's skin, the agents of the corporations, labor misleaders of the McFarland type, even though they may appear in another garb as highly honored officials of the National Civic Federation.

THE OLD GOES DOWN—THE NEW RISES!

The blanching bones of murdered coal miners, butchered by the things and hessians of the employers in the conflicts of the past fifteen years, bear evidence of the fact that with the destruction of the first organization of coal miners by the coal operators and their agents, the economic pressure, which was the cause of the first "coming together" of the miners, has not been relieved. Fiercer became the oppression, more intense the exploitation. Seeking refuge in other parts of the great land, Irish, Welsh and Germans wandered westward, and in the mountains where their voices commanded the rocks for freedom, a reaction against unbearable working conditions, other workers from the foreign lands, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, had to have the experience that, unnatural whence they came, they remained slaves of a master class.

Coal Miners of America, remember! How were you praised, and your mock submission lauded when you confined in wage drudgery to mine the black diamonds for the operators? But when oppression became undurable and you men and women gathered on the highways and marching from camp to camp, again stirred up the red, warm blood of your fellow workers, when once more the command went forth: "Let us stand together!" down came upon you the strong arm of the many agencies at the command of the corporations; the blood bath of miners at Larimer, Pa., by the armed forces enlisted for the protection of capitalist interests, was accompanied by the brutal sners of a subsidized press. All hail to the sheriff of Luzerne County! .

But the spirit of revolt marched on unabated. You could not be subdued by violent means used by the exploiting class, nor would you listen to the opinions of no concern to your lot on earth! While the organs of the operators shouted, "What an unruly element, shout the Huns if they dare defy the glorious institutions of this free country!" you got together in the various camps and towns and forced through a natural irritation of the exploiters, concessions and relief for yourselves and your families.

What a dreadful chapter of crimes perpetrated by the capitalist masters and their hirlelins against the struggling coal miners is embodied in the history of the past fifteen years. The blood baths in Hocking Valley, Virginia, at Virden, Ill., in Colorado and Utah, all bear evidence of the fact that the most repressive measures had to be applied in the attempt to break and crush the defiant spirit of the coal miners in the land.

Hundreds of thousands of miners were constantly in open rebellion; yet they had not an organization that would embrace them for a common purpose, only a few thousands were members of the Knights of Labor, and when the United Mine Workers, a part of the American Federation of

Miners, convened in Columbus, Ohio, in the year of 1894, it was found that a new type of McFarlands had arisen who used the struggles of the mine workers for their own advantage and selfish aims.

While thousands of miners bore the brunt of battle, the head officials of the United Mine Workers, representing through the organization only one-tenth of the men engaged in the conflict, attempted to bargain away the working class solidarity of the miners. The startling exposure of John M. Peabody, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, by Mark Witten, was backed up by incontrovertible proofs that the organization showed against what methods the capitalists would apply to again down self-asserted manhood of the coal miners of America.

Means of brute suppression had failed, although at an awful sacrifice for the mine workers, working class aims and ambitions could not be doused, the glorious instinct was stronger than the weapons of oppression. The Columbus affair was indicative of the methods the coal operators would apply to again subdue the miners and cow them into neck subjection.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION—GOOD FOR THE CAPITALISTS.

It was a sudden change of heart, indeed, a surprise to the world, and even to the hundreds of thousands of miners, when simultaneously all big coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, in the bituminous fields, declared their friendship for the United Mine Workers, and agreed to meet with the representatives of the organization on a mutual basis of understanding and arbitrate every year all questions of wages, hours of work, sanitary conditions for the mutual benefit of both parties.

"Peace will now reign forever in the coal regions of the land!" You miners, who are anxious to elect always conservative leaders, you were told that the way you had fought in the past your sympathies had been wrong and should not be repeated. So impressed were you, that at least you were made to believe it, that when the great promoter of this scheme, Marcus Aeneas Hanna, died, you were commanded to close the mines for half a day, in mourning for this man, who, as many of you know, was the most stubborn enemy you had to fight before he became "converted." Didn't that great "friend" of labor erect himself a monument in the hearts of the "capitalists"—mind this—by organizing the National Civic Federation, and don't you feel gratified that upon the national officers of the "United Mine Workers of America" were bestowed the honor of being partners in that institution, and sit at the same banquet-table every year when the acts of "peace" were glorified by men who were known to be the worst enemies the toiling masses of this land had ever had?

THE BUNCO GAME—THE MINE WORKERS AS LOSERS.

Mine Workers, while you rested in peace, you allowed the chains to be fastened stronger by the masters and their agents, who to-day don't wear the garb of a brute McFarland, but sit in your midst as national officers of the United Mine Workers of America. But they are not at fault altogether! You should not complain, because you made them; you should not know, because you stoned those who in years gone by predicted the dire consequences of your acquiescence to the orders of the masters and their agents. When today the fines for disobedience of rules which you helped to make are exacted from your hard earned wages by the check-off system, never be forgetful of the fact that you sanctioned these rules, because your exploiters wanted to establish "peace and abolish disorder" for their own benefit, but at your expense, as you begin to find out now.

What benefit is the interstate agreement to the mine workers? Formerly you would kick when you had a grievance; if necessary, stop work, walk up to the mine superintendent and demand redress. If refused, you knowing that other miners had the same grievances would make from camp to camp, make a concerted demand, and enforce it. If you lost, the miners would look for work elsewhere, and the fear that they would not have enough men to operate the mines forced the mine owners to make concessions. It wasn't as it is today. Big corporations did not control all the mines in different districts. The coal operators were at war with each other for the markets. The first interstate agreement was not made in recognition of the might and respect that you had established through the United Mine Workers of America. That organization, as records will prove, did not have then within its folds one-twentieth of the coal miners working in the bituminous coal districts. And yet the coal operators were so anxious to have an agreement covering all competitive fields of the middle west. After many years of experiment you begin to see the real cause for the sudden change from hostility to pretended friendship. The John McFarland incident, following, was only the entering wedge for the breaking down of your working class spirit. When you in your meetings were kept wrangling over the interpretation of some skillfully worded clauses in the State agreements, the coal operators used that instrument first to shut out all competition in the bituminous coal markets, and then, through their agents in the mine workers' organization, the labor lieutenants, as Mark Hanna christened them in his memorable speech in Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1904; to keep control over the organization which you thought was organized for the protection of the mine workers.

You are told that the eight-hour work day has been established; that laws for the protection of life and limb have been enacted through the efforts of your leaders; you are made to believe that your wages have been raised 50 per cent since the interstate agreements became operative. But you are now more dissatisfied than you were before the United Mine Workers had secured such enormous power over miners.

Your dissatisfaction with conditions was justified; but when you voiced your grievances and were ready for concerted action to get redress, the interstate agreements were immediately held up before you and you were pledged to respect a piece of paper by which you virtually had signed away your rights to fight when conditions were most opportune to win concessions. You had to wait until the agreements expired before you could make demands.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK]

The State Fails to Make Good

Last Sunday, June 16, an important dispatch was sent out from Boise, by J. S. Dunnigan, to the Chicago Examiner, from which we quote:

"Thirty witnesses summoned by the state to testify against W. D. Haywood were given their mileage and expenses last night and sent home."

"Following, Senator Borah's announcement yesterday that the state will close its case in another day or two, this dismissal of witnesses is taken as an indication that the prosecution is about through with its evidence by which the vast conspiracy of the mining region and the inquirer of Steinenberg was to have been proved."

"I was told this afternoon by a reliable man that Senator Borah, Special Prosecutor Hawley and Governor Gooding are greatly disappointed in some of the witnesses brought here by Detective McFarland. I am also assured that the state has been misled by Pinkerton detectives who promised to provide indisputable evidence to connect Haywood with the assassinations committed by Orchard."

"The crucial time arrived for these witnesses to take the stand and when they were examined by the state's prosecutors in advance of being called as witnesses failed to 'make good.'

"Credence is given the reports that the Pinkertons have not delivered all the promised evidence by Senator Borah's statement to me this afternoon that neither McFarland nor any other Pinkerton is to be called as a witness by the state."

"The defense has twenty witnesses to prove that Orchard had daily consultations with the mine owners' detective, Sterling, while the strike was on at Cripple Creek."

"Two women, at whose home Sheridan roamed at Cripple Creek, will swear that Orchard came to their houses scores of times and that he always called to see Sterling at night. Other disinterested witnesses will swear that after the Independence depot was blown up and fourteen men were killed, the mine owners' detectives were close on the trail of Orchard."

true and that there was no criminal connection between the two men, it is proposed to prove that Orchard frequently left money with Pettibone, particularly when he was successful at gambling. Then, according to Pettibone's friends, Orchard would seek other friends, go broke and send to Pettibone for some of the money that was his own.

To-night the state is still undecided whether State Adam is to be called as a witness. Adams is the piece de resistance of the case at this time, and there is exceeding perturbation among the state's prosecutors regarding what shall be done with him. It is now pretty generally understood that Adams is a game man and that he will, if called by the state, refuse to be sworn or take the witness stand. In that contingency it is not known how the state will proceed to get his repudiated confession before the jury for the effect it would have as tending to corroborate Orchard.

"It was intended to confront him with his confession, which procedure the state contends could be followed under the decision in the Paul Corcoran case. These plates of the state are frustrated in advance by foreknowledge that Adams will refuse to take oath as a witness."

Notes on the Great Trial

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, June 10, 1907.—In January, 1904, Orchard says that he was hired to go to Ouray and Telluride with Moyer. He may have been, while he went with him on an official trip. The Western Federation of Miners had procured an injunction against the mine owners in the vicinity of Telluride and Silverton. Moyer went over to see if the requirements of the law would be carried out. The condition that existed in Idaho Springs in 1903 when W. P. McCormick, the retired merchant, at a meeting of the Citizens' Protective League classed Moyer and Haywood

as the arch anarchists of this country, as he continued to say: "I see that Moyer is coming to Idaho Springs to-morrow. I want to say that if the people allow him to put his feet in Clear Creek County they are dirty, ar- rint cowards."

This same condition was to be found in several parts of Colorado in 1903 and 1904. It was true of the mining districts and for the personal safety of Moyer when he was making an official trip. Moyer was president of the W. F. M. Orchard was his bodyguard, leaving Denver sometime in January. When Moyer got to Ouray he found that the mine owners would not obey the law as laid down by the court and Moyer wired to the governor to ascertain whether he would see to it that the mine owners obeyed the law. The Mine Owners' Association turned a trick and succeeded in getting martial law declared and Moyer was seized and thrown into a military bull pen, where he was kept for 105 days by "the law and order" regime.

Moyer took precautions for his personal safety as his life had been threatened by the "official thugs" who were prostituting openly the powers of government to the Mine Owners' Association. And as things turned out, instead of Moyer getting any militia to enforce an injunction which he did not receive, the letter until the time limit had nearly expired, we sent him another letter extending the time limit for acceptance to 15 days from the receipt of the letter. We kept the P. O. receipt with Mr. Perkins' signature dated May 24th.

The time limit having much more to show to the working-class that Mr. Perkins, by his silence, had proven the weakness of his position and the correctness of the arguments and principles of the I. W. W. which he did not publicly debate before an audience of workingmen.

We further wish to state that the challenge sent to Mr. Perkins stands open to all who may desire to defend the A. F. of L. position at any time or place.

Local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, Room 12, 29 S. Delaware St.

thing criminal in either Orchard's words or conduct, nor in either the words or actions of Moyer. Orchard does not charge Moyer as having been in the wrong by which he was imprisoned. He admitted to questions on cross-examination that the mine owners would not recognize the injunction that the Western Federation had procured and that Moyer went to the district for the sole purpose to see why the law was not obeyed and it was while trying to get the law enforced that the mine owners' "pulled off" something that turned the tables and Governor Peabody, without making a careful examination to ascertain who was right or wrong, ended up with the mine owners, who declared the district martial law. No charge was ever filed against Moyer for crime. No charge was ever filed against Moyer in the criminal courts of the State where he lived. Indeed, the supreme court of Colorado denied him his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, but not on the ground that Moyer was a criminal but on the ground that the governor had declared martial law and that Moyer was in the hands of the militia and that the civil law courts had no jurisdiction. They would not investigate to see whether Moyer had done any wrong. When a district court at Monroe which had granted the injunction against the mine owners when it issued a writ of habeas corpus and directed the sheriff of Monroe County to bring Moyer into that court on a day certain, Sherman Bell said, "To hell with your habeas corpus; we will give them post mortems."

W. R. PARKS.

Saint's Confession Discredited

(Continued from 1st page)

stry Department at Denver, was next on the stand. She produced the records of that office in an effort to connect the Wolff-Dempsey letter with Pettibone. It was alleged that Pettibone at the time lived at No. 1725 Stout street, the address given by "Wolf" on the registry record.

Mrs. Sadie Swan was also put on the witness stand by the prosecution, to corroborate Orchard. Her testimony showed nothing.

Near the close of Orchard's examination yesterday, after he had developed McFarland's saintly character at great length, Richardson asked him whether he ever heard McFarland swear. This brought a hot explosion of protest from the prosecution.

Orchard told of seriously contemplating suicide in the jail where he was confined, after he had failed to get Steve Adams to confirm his "confession." Adams had been put into the same cell with Orchard in order to mellow him also up for McFarland. Expecting to commit suicide, Orchard wrote a letter to his brother, which he concealed in the lining of his vest. He told this to Adams, and Adams subsequently remarked to Warden Whitney, "This case smells of hell."

WADE R. PARKS.

It should not be overlooked that Orchard is telling the truth—according to McFarland, Gooding and Hawley.

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—
Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50

The Textile Industry..... 1.50
Food Staff Industry..... 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry..... 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian..... 3.00

" " Swedish..... 3.00

" " Polish..... 3.00

" " Finnish..... 3.00

" " Slavonian..... 3.00

" " Croatian-Dalmatian 4.00

" " German..... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners..... 10.00

Japanese must be ordered from J. Schatz, 20 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION English, (per 100)..... \$0.00

Italian, "..... 5.00

French, "..... 5.00

German, "..... 5.00

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SIXTH.—The regular amount of cash must accompany the order. Orders sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN

Room 310 Bush Temple

CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5¢

Constitution of the I. W. W., 5¢

Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5¢

"Industrial Unionism," Address by E. V. De Leon, 5¢

"Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by E. V. De Leon, 5¢

"Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by E. V. De Leon, 5¢

Send to any address, prepaid, for 25¢

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

JUNE 1, 1907. PRESENT: E. S. PAYMENT, B. STONE, P. F. LAWSON, A. SIMPSON.

Simpson, Stone and Lawson, who were appointed to examine the local by-laws submitted by Local No. 222, of Spokane, Washington, reported that they had approved the by-laws as submitted.

Regarding the by-laws submitted by Local No. 86, of Omaha, Nebraska, the committee recommended that the by-laws be returned to the committee of the local, with the request that the local further consider Article 8, Section 9 and 10, and Article 11, Sections 1, 3, 4. In this opinion, the committee of the Board, the system of initiation prescribed, will lead to communism, and that it is better to have such matters dealt with by the local as they arise than to encumber the by-laws with rules that will probably be neglected.

The following charter applications were received: Recruiting Local, Monaca, Pa. Workingmen's Ind. Union, Hutchinson, Kas. Coal Miners Union, Bush, Ill. Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone that the charters be granted. Carried.

A report was received from Org. Thompson for the week ending May 20th, six meetings were held in Oneyville, Providence, Woonsocket and Pawtucket. Good attendance. Attended at all the meetings and a number of applicants received also a quantity of literature ordered and arranged. He also reported that arrangements were being made for an organization of an Italian branch upon his return from Fall River.

A report was received from Org. Walsh from Tacoma, Wash., showing four meetings held, with good attendance and 25 members received.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Starkenberg of Fairbanks, Alaska, enclosing 20 subscriptions to the Industrial Union Bulletin, which makes 85 from Fairbanks, and he stated also that the miners in Fairbanks had organized 3,000 strong. He asked for information whether he should apply for a mining charter through the Western Federation of Miners, or direct from headquarters of the I. W. W.

The general secretary reported that he had forwarded voluntary organizers credential to Fellow-worker Starkenberg, and stated to him that Org. Walsh is now on the road to Alaska, and would probably be there in a month's time, and that Org. Walsh would give him full instructions regarding the procedure for organizing.

A letter was read from Org. Thompson from Providence, R. I. Same will be published in The Bulletin.

Letters were received from Org. Cox, Springfield, Ill., stating that he would begin systematic visiting of coal camps to work towards Chicago to the convention. He enclosed also a letter from Fellow-worker Morgan of White Hall, Ill., stating that there are now 27 signers to the application for charter.

A letter was read from Org. Walsh relative to the strike of the smelters of Tacoma, Wash. The letter will be published in The Bulletin.

Another letter was read from Org. Walsh, stating that he had given Fellow-worker Paul Turner a letter of introduction to Local No. 354 of Aberdeen, Washington, to take up organizing work in that locality.

He recommended that if Fellow-worker Turner made "good", he would be given voluntary organizers credential.

A letter was read from Org. Forberg from Hutchinson, Kansas, stating that mixed local had been organized in that town, and application would be sent in a few days, as they wish to hold until more names are obtained. She expected leave for Oklahoma on Thursday, May 30th.

The general secretary reported that he had sent written instructions to Org. Forberg to proceed at once to Minneapolis, Minn.

A number of letters were read from Org. Heslewood from Butte, Montana, stating that he had addressed a number of locals there and found them very enthusiastic in behalf of the I. W. W., and they had good evidence of their disgust of the tactics and the other factors who had been putting up such a strong fight against the movement.

A letter was read from Org. French, stating that he and the fellow workers of the World, now they are open advocates. He stated that he spoke for two hours before the S.P. members in Portsmouth, and had convinced them; first, that the I. W. W. was not in the field as competitor for their political votes, and second, that I. W. W. unionism was absolutely necessary to insure the co-operative commonwealth. They acknowledged that he had become acquainted with a new idea and were convinced of its truth. He also stated, "I work in Detroit, but he had done much among the Poles, but one who spoke their language could undoubtedly do far better and would release him to other pressing work."

The general secretary reported that Polish local organized at Detroit had already remitted dues for 200 members and that there was a strong call for a Polish organizer. Moved by Payment, seconded by Simpson, that the

general secretary be instructed to engage the services of Fellow-worker Wozniak of Buffalo, New York, as Polish organizer. This action was taken because of the fact that applications from Poles are coming in from all over the country, and the locals are rapidly increasing in strength, to their growth not to have an organizer in their own language.

Letters were read from Fellow-workers Brooks and Delaney of Buffalo, New York, regarding the meetings held there and the interest being shown in the I. W. W. by the food product workers. Their letters showed that they had been doing a great deal of effective work for the I. W. W. A bill of expenses which they enclosed was, on motion of Payment, seconded by Stone, ordered paid, and the information contained in their letters were instructed to be published in The Bulletin.

A letter was read from Fellow-workers Markey from Monaca, Pa., stating that the Steel Workers Ind. Union in that valley was bound to grow, as there was the best material. He gave a number of names of fellow-workers who were clear I. W. W. men and good workers, giving much time and money for the propaganda of the I. W. W. He said that there was need for literature in German, Italian and Austrian, in order to reach a large force of men at Aliquippa, a place ready for organizing.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Williams from Eureka, Cal. The letter will be published in The Bulletin.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Gland, secretary Local No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal., stating the Local was not satisfied with the selection of organizers in southern California and requested that a list of such organizers as are available be sent to the Local from which they can select a man that they think will be suitable for the situation here. They also enclosed a motion passed by the Local against what appeared to be a flagrant expenditure of money for railroad fare for national organizers who make flying trips, which appear to be barren of results. He stated that the branches of Local No. 12, which had been organized by Org. Holmes were sticking together, and were anxious to keep in touch with the I. W. W. The general secretary reported that he had written in reply to the letter, stating that a list of available organizers will be sent to them as soon as possible. In regard to the high expense for railway fare, he had stated that such had occurred in cases of emergency, when an organizer was requested to be on the ground immediately, and it was impossible to avoid what might seem to be "flagrant expenditures" in such cases. The action of the general secretary was approved.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organized Vandoorne from Lawrence, Mass., asking that he be given credentials to the convention to be held at Worcester, on the 9th of June, of textile workers. Moved by Stone, seconded by Lawson that he be granted the necessary credentials. Carried.

A letter was read from Org. Fisher, stating that the New York Trades District Council had moved to its permanent headquarters, No. 60 Cooper Square. He also stated that the situation in the longshoremen's strike was unchanged at the time that he was writing (May 26th) and was afraid that it would fizzle out, as the leading spirits were not capable of handling the situation. He stated that the industrialized was taking root, and after the trouble is over he believed that the effect would soon be shown.

A letter was read from Vincent St. John, approving of the actions taken by the Advisory Board, and stating that he soon expected to be released on bail.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Smith of the joint committee of Minneapolis, stating that an organizer should be sent to that city at once and urging upon the Board to act, according to Payment that Org. Holmes be instructed to proceed at once to Minneapolis, to take up the work in that city.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Caccari of San Francisco, Cal., stating that in a meeting of Local No. 363, he was instructed to ask if it was not possible to have part of the Industrial Union Bulletin printed in the Italian language, and also to urge the procuring at once of more Italian literature. The general secretary reported that he had written that he believed that some steps would be taken at the next convention of the I. W. W. that the Italian locals were well represented and have a small Italian paper issued as an official Italian organ of the I. W. W. and that such a recommendation should come from an Italian local and that now is the time to submit propositions to the next convention. The action of the secretary was approved.

A letter was read from Wm. Glanz, secretary of Local 152 of Paterson, N. J., with the following question to the Advisory Board: "Is a person employed as an interpreter by the county, and paid by order of the county, to be classified as an actual wage worker from the I. W. W. viewpoint, and to be entitled to membership in the organization?" The opinion of the Board was expressed as follows: "An interpreter paid by the city or county is as much a wage worker as any city or county employee, and unless there are other reasons than those stated in the question, there should be no objection to his membership in the I. W. W."

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Yanke of Indianapolis, Ind., stating that Fellow-worker Benine, delegate to the first convention and an active worker for the I. W. W., had been thrown out of employment because he refused to join the A. F. of L. Canvassers' Union. The Local

asked if the general organization would back Benine in a suit against the fakers. Moved by Stone, seconded by Payment, that while we realized the injustice done to Fellow-worker Benine, the organization was not in a position to enter into litigation on the matter, as the trial at Goldfield, and action necessary in behalf of Preston, Smith, St. John and others would call for such extensive efforts on the part of the I. W. W. that it would be unwise under existing conditions to enter into any litigation not absolutely forced upon us. Carried.

Quotations on buttons were read from the Headitch & Hoag Company. On motion of Payment, seconded by Lawson, the general secretary was instructed to procure satisfactory buttons where they could be obtained at lowest prices. Carried.

The general secretary brought up the matter of immediately having an organizer appointed for Chicago.

Moved by Simpson, seconded by Payment, that W. J. T. be appointed organizer. Carried.

The general secretary reported that he had conferences with the attorney, and that the proposition was made through Attorney Tone to the lawyers of Sherman to have the \$500 collected for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund released and sent to the convention at Denver; and also the amount of \$500 that the organization was indebted to Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union, and that the balance of money should, if absolutely necessary, be turned over to the attorney for Sherman in payment of his bill. But while the attorney for Sherman himself objected, and our attorney has consequently agreed to Sherman's plan, with his attorney, he put it up to him either that settlement or stand responsible if the money is not released and sent to Denver for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The general secretary further stated that on June 8th he will send a draft to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund since the close of the last convention, and send it to a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, to be turned over to that defense fund, since Mr. Jas. Kirwan, acting secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, has not corrected a statement as to the \$1,000 that he claimed he had not received from Secretary Trautmann. The action of the general secretary was approved.

The following bills were approved and the board then adjourned:

No. Voucher.

800 May 27. C. Jacobson, St. John, for week ending May 25th..... \$18.00

801 May 27. W. W. Cox, for week ending May 25th..... 100.00

802 May 28. J. L. Iles, St. John, for week ending May 11th; Wages, \$1.00; Mileage, \$1.00; Hotel, \$3.00; Men's, \$2.00; Adv. 42.05

803 May 28. New York Labor News Co., 5,000 "Industrial Crisis"..... \$17.75; Special, 500 "Industrial Crisis"..... 22.35

804 May 28. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 4th; Wages, \$1.50; Mileage, \$1.00; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 44.35

805 May 28. E. Flinch, for week ending May 20th; Wages, \$1.00; Mileage, \$1.00; Total, \$2.00; Special, 60c; Total, \$2.62

806 May 29. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 14th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76; Special, 60c; Total, \$21.76

807 May 29. H. Hageness, ac. expenses in organizing campaign, St. Louis..... 10.03

810 May 29. H. Hageness, ac. expenses in organizing campaign, St. Louis..... 80.00

811 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 44.50; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

812 May 30. H. Hageness, ac. expenses in organizing campaign, St. Louis..... 87.17

813 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

814 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

815 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

816 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

817 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

818 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

819 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

820 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

821 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

822 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

823 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

824 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

825 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

826 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

827 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

828 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

829 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

830 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

831 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

832 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

833 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

834 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

835 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

836 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

837 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

838 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

839 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

840 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

841 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76

842 May 30. J. J. Ettor, for week ending May 18th; Wages, \$1.25; Hotel, \$2.00; Adv. 47.76; Hotel, Rent, \$1.97; Special, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 13th, \$4.00; Bus. to City from 17th, \$4.00; Total, \$21.76